

SUMMARY OF DAY'S NEWS

THE WEATHER.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday: Virginia—Fair Saturday, preceded by showers in extreme western portion, Sunday partly cloudy, followed by showers, warmer in interior, light to fresh winds, mostly northeast.  
North Carolina—In evening, showers in east portion Saturday; Sunday, showers; variable winds becoming east and fresh.  
Delightful temperature prevailed last night, the mercury falling from 81 at noon to 64 at 10 P. M. Fair and pleasant today to-day. To-morrow will be partly cloudy and there will be showers.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

9 A. M.	79
12 M.	77
3 P. M.	81
6 P. M.	77
9 P. M.	68
12 midnight	65
Average	71-73

Highest temperature yesterday..... 81  
Lowest temperature yesterday..... 65  
Mean temperature yesterday..... 71  
Normal temperature for month..... 77  
Departure from normal for month..... -6  
Precipitation during past 24 hours..... .49

MINIATURE ALMANAC.  
August 1, 1903.  
Sun rises.....5:15  
Sun sets.....7:17  
Moon sets.....12:09  
HIGH TIDE:  
Morning.....11:13  
Evening.....11:47

NINE ARE INDICTED BY JURY

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud and Bribery.

MACHEN'S NAME HEADS THE LIST

His Name Appears in Four of the True Bills.

THE POSTAL FRAUDS ARE BEING PROBED

Shoulder Straps Were Furnished to Contractor at Expense of the Government, and He Was Paid for Them at the Rate of Twenty-five Cents Each.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Postoffice investigation developed another sensational case to-day, the Federal grand jury returning seven indictments, involving nine people for alleged conspiracy and bribery in connection with postal affairs.  
AUGUST W. MACHEN, for many years the head of the free-delivery service, was named jointly with others in four of the indictments. The other parties were:  
WILLIAM GORDON CRAWFORD, who was deputy auditor for the Postoffice Department from June 12, 1893, to September 18, 1897, and is a member of one of the exclusive clubs of the city.  
LEOPOLD J. LORENZ, of Toledo, formerly a prominent government official, and Martha J. Lorenz, his wife.  
JOHN T. TUPPER, Mayor of Lock Haven, Pa.  
WILLIAM C. LONG, an Ohio man, who has spent much time in this city in recent years and an intimate friend of MACHEN.

MAURICE RUNKEL, of New York city, and THOMAS W. MCGREGOR, a protégé of MACHEN, who was a messenger at the beginning of MACHEN's administration of the free-delivery service, and in recent years has been in charge of the supplies for the rural free delivery service.

Appear and Give Bail.  
Crawford voluntarily appeared in court soon after the indictments were returned and furnished \$10,000 bail and McGREGOR likewise gave \$5,000 bail. Long was arrested at his home, where Deputy Marshal Springfield found him in bed. He was released on \$10,000 bond. His was the only local case in which a bench warrant was issued, owing to the voluntary action of the others indicted.  
MACHEN was not re-arrested under the new indictment as he gave bond in \$20,000 under his indictment several weeks ago and the authorities felt this was sufficient to ensure his appearance. Warrants have been issued for the out-of-town parties indicted and their arrest is expected within the next twenty-four hours. The grand jury has not completed the work laid before it by the postal investigators and other indictments may be expected later on, possibly within a week or two. It is understood that two additional cases against one of the parties indicted, a former prominent bureau official, are being inquired into by the grand jury, and that the acts of another former high official of the Postoffice Department, already under indictment by the Brooklyn grand jury, are being investigated.

MACHEN WITH OTHERS.  
Four of the indictments name MACHEN jointly with others. MACHEN, Cupper and Long are named jointly in one indictment for conspiracy to defraud the government of the revised statutes. The indictment sets

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ARRESTED TWICE WITHIN AN HOUR

Ernest McDowell the Man. Hon. D. C. O'Flaherty Assisted.

Ernest McDowell, a bricklayer, was arrested last night twice within an hour for interfering with the street cars on Broad Street.  
The case is 'one of more than usual interest. McDowell was first arrested for calling the word "scab" after a car. He was taken to the Third Police Station and bailed for his good behavior and appearance in the Police Court this morning. This was about 10 o'clock last night. Almost as soon as he could walk from the station house back to Broad Street, he was again arrested, this time for throwing a stone at a car. When the motorman, who was T. J. Kuyk, saw the stone thrown he jumped from the car and ran after the man who he was confident threw it. Mr. D. C. O'Flaherty, a member of the law firm of O'Flaherty & Fulton, and a member of the late Constitutional Convention, was on the car, and at once joined in the pursuit. McDowell was arrested by them and turned over to Special Agent J. E. Turner. He was taken to the Third Station, and this time locked up, bail being refused.  
McDowell is a married man and lives on South Laurel Street. It is said, it was stated at the station, that he soon after his arrest that he had been drinking some.

OLD BRIDGE COST LIVES

Gives Way. Precipitating Many Into the Water.

A FALL OF FORTY FEET

Three Children Known to Have Been Drowned, and Fanned Many More Were—Eager to See Armless Man Swim.

(By Associated Press.)  
PORTLAND, ORE., July 31.—A section of the bridge, which spans the Willamette River at Morrison's collapsed this afternoon, precipitating more than one hundred people forty feet into the water. Three people are known to have been drowned, and it is feared that the list of dead will be much larger when all are accounted for. Many fell on two small boat houses moored to a pier of the bridge immediately under the spot where it gave way. The known dead: MINNIE RAYMOND, aged ten. LOTTIE CAMERON, aged sixteen. UNIDENTIFIED BOY, aged fifteen. Thousands of people had gathered on the Morrison and Madison Street bridges, along the docks to watch Clarence Lutz, an armless man, swim the river, which is about three-eighths of a mile wide. As Lutz was climbing out of the water the crowd rushed to the south edge of the bridge in order to get a good view. A section of the passenger walk gave way, the heavy weight and the crowd, struggling mass of people were carried down a distance of forty feet. Hundreds of people at the club house of the Portland Rowing Club, men in boats on an shore immediately started the work of rescue. Dozens of boats at the scene soon picked those struggling in the water, while the injured, who were clinging to the boat houses, were taken into the club house and medical aid summoned. Every ambulance in the city, several fire companies and a large force of police arrived within a few minutes, and the victims, with broken arms and legs, were hurried to the hospitals.  
News of the accident quickly spread, and within a few minutes thousands of people gathered at either end of the bridge anxiously seeking information about relatives or friends. The bridge is an old wood structure, having been built sixteen years ago, and has been considered in good condition. It has been considered not condemned.

PROFESSOR MILES OUT OF PRESIDENCY FIGHT

Professor George W. Miles is no longer in the fight for the presidency of the University of Virginia. The well known educator from Southwest Virginia was in the city yesterday, and in conversation with a representative of "The Times-Dispatch" said he would not run for president of the board. Indeed, it was not considered at the last session. Professor Miles having indicated to his friends that he preferred to withdraw.  
Professor Miles has been one of the most prominent candidates for president, and had a very strong backing. A vigorous fight was made on him by members of the faculty and others. He has prepared a letter to the people of Virginia, reviewing the entire matter, and this will be printed in The Times-Dispatch of tomorrow. It is an exceptionally interesting paper, and will be widely read.

PAY AND EQUIPMENT OF THE MILITIA

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Secretary of War to-day decided that officers and soldiers of the militia, while serving at encampments are entitled to the same pay, and that they also are entitled to transportation to and from such encampments as if they were regular troops.  
Secretary Root decided to approve an allotment of \$25,000 to be expended under the direction of General Crozier, chief of ordnance, in equipping the militia with the new field guns and material for their service.

THE JURY HUNG IN CELEBRATED CAUSE

Case of King vs. Watkins, Involving Title to 500,000 Acres of Land, Is Ended.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
LYNCHBURG, VA., July 31.—The celebrated case of Henry C. King vs. J. N. Watkins and others, which has been on trial in the United States Court here since July 1st, came to a close yesterday in a hung jury.  
One of several suits involving altogether 500,000 acres of land in Buchanan county, Va.; Pike county, Ky.; Logan, Wyoming, Mingo and McDowell counties, W. Va.  
The case dates back to an ancient grant of 1785. The first trial in 1859 resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, but the Court of Appeals reversed the decision.

FIGHTING OVER ESTATE WORTH SCRAPPING FOR

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 31.—An application was filed in the Probate Court here today for the removal of Morton P. Plant, Margaret J. Plant and George H. Tuttle as executors of the will of the late Henry Bradley Plant, Charles G. and Horace G. Hoadley, of Waterbury, son of George Hoadley, who was a brother of Henry B. Plant, are the applicants. The Hoadleys want to be recognized as contingent heirs of the estate, which is estimated to be worth between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

MOB FIRE ON TRAIN

Make Desperate Effort to Lynch Two Negroes.

ENGINEER FOILED PLAN

While Guard Left Him Momentarily He Pulled Throttle Wide Open and Every Window in Train Was Shattered.

(By Associated Press.)  
HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 31.—The Chesapeake and Ohio express train, No. 1, was held up by a mob of 200 men near Clifton Forge late last night, and a desperate effort was made to take two negro prisoners from the train. Over a hundred shots were fired by the mob, and when the train reached here twenty bullets were buried in the woodwork of the smoking car and all of the window glass had been shot out.  
At Clifton Forge the two negro prisoners were taken on board to be brought to Covington, Va., for safekeeping. Engineer James Peck, of Hinton, and Conductor Jack Hall, of this city, who were in charge of the train, saw lights waving on the track just as the train had begun to gather speed after leaving Clifton Forge. The train was stopped immediately, and Engineer Peck started to get out of his engine to find out why the train had been flagged. As the train came to a standstill a mob surrounded the engine and coaches, and threatened to shoot Engineer Peck if he moved. The train began to climb aboard. Conductor Hall, who had anticipated trouble when he saw the train flagged, was prepared for the mob, and as they made a rush for the coaches ordered all the doors of the cars locked. The mob, finding that it would be impossible for them to enter and obtain the negroes, began to gather around the smoking car, in which the negroes were under guard.

OPENED FIRE

As Conductor Hall ran through the train calling upon the passenger to lie flat on the floor, the mob began firing into the windows of the smoker, while the passengers scrambled from their seats to a place of safety from the flying bullets. The firing was kept up for several minutes, and bullets whistled through the car windows.

While women screamed, the mob outside continued their clamoring for the two negro prisoners. Revolvers were also brought into play, and flying missiles of all descriptions came through the windows, but not a passenger or trainman was injured.

Engineer Peck, during the firing, had sat upon his engine, covered by revolvers in the hands of several members of the mob. At last, when the main body of the mob had almost exhausted their supply of bullets, those who had been guarding the engineer, left, going towards the smoker, leaving Peck unguarded. As his former guards turned and ran toward the smoking car, Peck pulled the throttle wide open and the train began to move.

PARTING SHOTS

The mob, seeing the train things were taking, and fearing they might be outdone in their efforts to get the prisoners, climbed up on the platforms of the cars and attempted to stop the train by turning the angle cock to the air hose, thereby applying the brakes. Not understanding the working of the brakes, however, they were unable to apply them at full pressure, as the train had gotten under headway. Realizing that they were baffled, the men jumped from the moving train and fired several farewell shots into the car windows.

The train gained quick momentum, and did not stop until Covington was reached, where the negroes were placed in jail. The negroes for which the train was held up are from Lynchburg, Va., and are supposed to be the men who shot and seriously injured Harry Rudolph on the Chesapeake and Ohio excursion between Clifton Forge and Lynchburg a few days ago. Rudolph is in the hospital in Clifton Forge in a critical condition.

ALL HAD A HAND, DECLARES MURPHY

He Rebels Against Sentence and Says All the Officers Had a Hand in the Craft.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, July 31.—Lawrence Murphy, former treasurer of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, who was arrested last December, charged with embezzling \$12,000 from the organization and convicted last Monday of grand larceny, was to-day sentenced to five years and six months in State's prison.  
The prisoner's counsel asked for clemency for his client, but Judge Newburger scored the prisoner severely, saying that he had spent the funds of the union in riotous living, and that his total stealings amounted to \$12,000.  
When the judge had finished Murphy was crying bitterly, and appeared to be about to collapse. "My God," he shouted, "this is wrong. Every one of the officers of the union got a share of the money. There was not one that did not have a finger in the graft."

NEGRO WAS LYNCHED FOR INSULTING LADIES

(By Associated Press.)  
DALLAS, TEXAS, July 31.—A special to the News says a negro at Alto, Texas, who insulted some ladies by cursing them and firing into their house, was lynched in the river bottom by a mob.

HE ATTACKS JUDGE RHEA

General Thurman Is Vigorous in Denunciation.

HE CALLS HIM COWARDLY

The Ex-Congressman Says that He Will Vouch for What He Has Said and Will Reply in the Proper Way.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
WINCHESTER, VA., July 31.—General Charles Thurman, of Clarke county, who is being sued for divorce by his wife and whose domestic troubles have been aired at length by friends and the press, to-day issued a circular to "The Readers of the Clarke Courier," of Berryville, in which he violently attacks ex-Congressman William F. Rhea. The letter has created a great sensation, and it is feared that it may lead to trouble. The epithets applied to Judge Rhea are most insulting.  
General Thurman says in part: "William F. Rhea, who has managed to get a large share of free advertising as attorney for Mrs. Thurman in her suit for divorce, seems unwilling that the case shall be decided in court, and has published numerous articles in the papers of Virginia, containing his malicious and false representations of the facts of the case. As he may not be known to many of you, I wish to present him as he is known in the section of the State in which he lives. Among his acquaintances he is known as a disreputable pettifogger. He tried to be a politician, but the Democrats of his district permitted him to be badly defeated by his Republican opponent in a district having a large Democratic majority. A brave man would hardly have written the articles that appeared in this week's Courier, but having done so, he would have stood his ground, not have sneaked away at midnight out of reach of the one he had insulted."

What Judge Rhea Says.

The following special from the Bristol correspondent of The Times-Dispatch gives what Judge Rhea has to say in reply to General Thurman's attack: "It was 11 o'clock to-night before Judge William F. Rhea could be found to inquire his position with reference to the attack made upon him by General Thurman. He then telephoned The Times-Dispatch correspondent the following: "The only reply I can make at present is that the article in the Clarke Courier was published at noon on Wednesday, the 29th instant, and that I remained in Berryville until 8 o'clock the following morning, when I left for home. "As to the truth of the statements in the article that appeared in the Clarke Courier, I will fully vouch for them, except that there was an error as to one word in it, and that was where it was stated that Thurman refused to surrender. He did not refuse to surrender. He refused to be bothered by the articles of clothing. The word 'many' should have been used instead of the word 'any,' and to-day I had written the editor of the Clarke Courier, asking him to make this correction in the next issue of his paper. "At present I have no answer to make to what Thurman says about me, but will answer it in the proper way and at the proper time."

Judge Rhea talked in a mild and unshaken tone, as though the attack of Thurman would cause him no serious worry.  
(The interview of Judge Rhea was in reply to publications that had been made in defense of General Thurman, and was accompanied by affidavits from Drs. Rockefeller and Walker, of the Western State Hospital, to the effect that Mrs. Thurman was not insane when she was received at the hospital.—Editor Times-Dispatch.)

POSSE ABOUT TO CLOSE ON CONVICTS

(By Associated Press.)  
SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 31.—A special to the Bee from the Folsom State prison says the fugitive convicts are now reported to have been located in two squads about six or seven miles from Lotus and Sheriff Keena and his posse and the militia are going to close in on them.

WOULD NOT SIGN THE AGREEMENT

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange Declines to Treat Except With N. Y. Direct.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 31.—At a meeting of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange this afternoon resolutions were adopted in which the exchange refused to sign the agreement for New York quotations, as ordered by the Commercial News Department.  
The New York Stock Exchange, as stated in the resolutions, required the New Orleans Exchange to sign an agreement against bucket-shops, and refused to treat with the New Orleans Exchange regarding New York quotations except through negotiations with telegraph companies. The telegraph companies have stated that unless the agreement is signed, service from New York will be discontinued after July 31st. Resolutions adopted this afternoon state that the New Orleans Exchange will refuse to negotiate other than with the New York Exchange direct.

Jewish Workmen Coming Here.

(By Associated Press.)  
BUCHARST, J. 31.—Lack of work in Roumania is causing a renewed exodus on a large scale, of Jewish workmen to America. The emigrants are assisted by the B'nai B'rith and other foreign Jewish societies.

KING MUST SERVE TERM

Ex-Alderman Before Hustings Court To-Day.

IS REFUSED A NEW TRIAL

King Himself Notified the Authorities of the Action of the Supreme Court and Asked Time to Arrange His Affairs.

It is very likely that John M. King, formerly of the Board of Aldermen, will be committed to jail to-day or Monday, at latest, to serve out a term of one year in the city jail for accepting bribes while in office.  
His attorneys, Messrs. Hill Carter and Wyndham R. Meredith, fought for him with their combined energy and ability in the Hustings Court. He was sentenced at the end of that trial to one year in the new jail and to pay a fine of \$100. His counsel took an appeal from this court to the Supreme Court of Appeals, asking for a writ of error and a new trial. The petition was given to Judge Cardwell, of the Supreme bench, read by him, and in turn reviewed by the remaining four judges. Whether they were unanimous in their decision is not known, but they, as a body, refused to grant the writ desired. The effect is that the jury sentence must be served. When notice was given that an appeal would be taken King was given bail in the sum of \$2,000 until September 21st, or until such time as the Supreme Court should decide upon the petition. The decision of the higher court had not yesterday reached the clerk of the Hustings Court. The bond holds until the decision of the action of the Supreme Court and a capias served upon the prisoner.

Heard Fate First.

King was one of the first persons who learned what conclusion the judges of the Supreme Court had reached. He called upon Commonwealth's Attorney Richmondson over the phone and told him early yesterday morning that he had heard no and inquired what had happened. King said he would come up there, meaning the City Hall, where Mr. Richmondson was at the time. In a short while the ex-alderman was in the office of the Commonwealth's Attorney and telling as calmly as conceivable that the Supreme Court had refused to do anything for him, and that he would take his sentence. He said he wanted to begin his term in jail as soon as possible so that the punishment will be the sooner over. He made two requests. One was that the capias should not be served on him at the residence of his mother, No. 26 North Nineteenth Street, because she was sick and the presence of the officer to take him in charge would excite her. He said he would be in the Hustings Court to-day at 11 o'clock for the capias to be served upon him. The second request was that he should be allowed a day or so of liberty to wind up some personal matters. Mr. Richmondson told him he would have to consult with Judge V. before he could tell him how many days of grace he could give him, if any at all. Whatever the result of the conference with Judge Witt was, King was allowed his freedom the remainder of the day and is expected in the Hustings Court to-day at the hour appointed. It is regarded as very likely that instead of a formal sentence being pronounced by the judge, he will just issue an order directing the City Sergeant to commit him to jail for the term set by the jury.

Given Neat Cell.

The jail authorities said last night that

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SOLDIERS TO SOON RECEIVE MONEY

Checks Aggregating \$54,547-30 Were Drawn by the Treasurer Yesterday.

The cost of the troops on duty here during the street railway strike riots, exclusive of mileage and various other expenditures incident to their presence and service here, aggregates the sum of \$54,547.30. The Auditor yesterday issued his warrant on the Treasurer for this sum, and Treasurer A. W. Harman, Jr., drew six checks for \$9,091.20 each, payable to Colonel George Wayne Anderson. The checks were in full payment of the money in one lump, so that the entire amount might be drawn from the various State depositories, rather than from one of them.  
The amount stated does not include the mileage of the troops and many other items of expense. When all these have been added to the figures given it is likely the total cost of the military service to the State will reach about \$63,000. The amount paid out of the treasury yesterday is for the service and ration allowances of the men and the salaries of officers, clerks, field and staff, of the regiments and of the various company officers.  
The amount paid by check to Colonel Anderson will be deposited by him and checked out to the captains and other company officers serving here, and by them paid to the men. The indications now are that the will draw pay in a few days.

SOLOMON JURY CAN- NOT AGREE

But a Decision May Be Reached To-Day.

STRONG SPEECHES TURNED THE TIDE

An Able Argument Is Made by the Prosecution.

THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN THE JURY

They Were in the Main Not Favorable to the Sheriff—Good Defense Put Up by Messrs. Carter and Smith to Offset the Efforts of Messrs. Bryan and Meredith—Details.

By sheer force of an argument, rapid and brilliant and strong, the prosecuting counsel in the Solomon trial yesterday effected in the minds of several of the twelve men sitting in judgment on the case a change so important and so obvious that when evening came, and with it a close of the long and tiresome day, the jury was, for the time at least, hopelessly divided against itself, and had to be held over until this morning that it might give further consideration to the vexed questions before it.  
When the morning of the fifth day brought with it around the courthouse a renewal of the scenes of the past week, it was with some of the air of a lessened interest that the spectators gathered, drifting in in twos and threes, rather unconcernedly, as it appeared. It seemed to all so certain that the day would mean an acquittal of the accused that few bothered themselves about the foregoing conclusion. The defense was sure of its case, and was willing to submit it without argument. The crowd was disposed to believe with the defense that the favorable verdict had already been won.

A Great Argument.

But in a few moments the air of the courtroom was wonderfully changed—suddenly fresh and stirring—and the listlessness of the crowd had fallen away to give place to a keen and earnest interest. The cause of the rapid change was the tall figure of the Commonwealth's lawyer, as he stood, making a strong and vigorous argument, a confidence totally unanticipated in his voice. From the first words of Mr. Bryan it became evident that the argument was to be anything but the brief and perfunctory affair expected by the defense—that, in fact, before the day was done, it might prove an influence of telling power. Mr. Bryan spoke about an hour, and when he stopped the ball had been fairly set rolling. His chaste and elegant language, his clear and vigorous thought, his strong and eloquent appeals, these were the things that had won the case.

The defense were not long in realizing the situation, and they argued the case in a manner that did them eminent credit. They had not expected an elaborate argument, but they were literally forced into it. Mr. Smith made a strong and telling speech, and Mr. Carter followed. Both were excellent toward accomplishment of their design, though they were totally different. Mr. Smith made a powerful argument from law and evidence; Mr. Carter devoted a portion of his time to the humorous side of the situation in a manner that threw the courtroom into convulsions. Throughout his speech this vein of humor showed itself.

Then the last, and by many held to be the most powerful speech of the day, was delivered by Mr. Meredith, representing the prosecutor, the Passenger and Power Company. It is impossible in a word to sum up the argument of Mr. Meredith. It was clear-cut, positive, at times almost fierce, particularly when it dealt with the midnight assassins, the thugs, the irresponsible Richmond, who found it her misfortune to get in the way of herself. One feature of the speech overshadowed all others. Mr. Meredith's alignment of the incompetent judge and the competent policy of the sheriff to follow the advice of the former and disregard of the latter was something masterly in its way.

With the Jury.

After this the case went to the jury. It was evident by this time that it would not be a matter of a few minutes, as had been expected. The transformation had been effected. If the case had been submitted without argument the defense would have won hands down. But the strong speeches of the two relentless prosecutors had made some things appear differently from what they had done at first. The minutes flew by. An hour slipped away, and still was there no verdict. Once the jury rapped on the door, and an expectant hush fell over the eager crowd. But it was only a juryman who wanted to know if they couldn't bring in a majority verdict. They could reach no agreement. The thing was explained to him, and the door was closed again.

Finally Judge Sims called the gentlemen back to the court room and asked them if they would rather go on or adjourn until to-day. They said they differed on a question of fact, and that they could not agree and saw no hope of an agreement last night. Some of them had to go many miles to reach home, and they preferred to adjourn until to-day at 10 o'clock. This was done.

The defense claim ten, or at least eight, of the juryman for acquittal. The prosecution deny so many, and declare that they never had so much hope of success as now.

The Opening.

It was a few minutes after 11 o'clock before Judge Sims came into the courtroom. By this time the place was perhaps better filled than it had yet been.

KING AND QUEEN SAIL FOR QUEENSTOWN

(By Associated Press.)  
GALWAY, IRELAND, July 31.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra and their party left Galway by train this morning for Kenmare, where they arrived at 3 P. M. and met with an enthusiastic reception.